

Russian Workers' Council Decides To Name Its Own Government

Delegates Accuse Kerensky of Trying to Deliver Petrograd to the Foe

Assembly Demands Quick Peace Parley

Workmen Admit Planning Civil War, Newspaper Asserts

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies on Monday adopted a resolution proposed by Leon Trotsky, president of its Executive Committee, and a leading Maximalist, declaring the salvation of the country lies in the conclusion of peace as quickly as possible.

The resolutions contain declarations accusing Premier Kerensky of a desire to deliver Petrograd into the hands of the Germans and their "imperialist allies," and also of openly favoring the German Emperor. The resolution demands that all power pass into the hands of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies and instructs the Executive Committee to propose an armistice to all the nations. As long as peace is not concluded, however, continues the resolution, the committee must defend Petrograd and restore the army to the status of a combative force.

To Have Own General Staff
In consequence of this resolution the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies has decided to form a revolutionary general staff for the defense of Petrograd.

The "Vechnaya Vremya" says: "The Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies frankly admit that they are planning civil war."

The newspapers state that Premier Kerensky probably will relinquish the post of commander in chief of the

Trotsky Left U. S. to Assist Separate Russian Peace Plan

By Isaac Don Levine

Leon Trotsky, who six months ago left this country for Russia with the avowed purpose of working for a separate peace, is now accusing Kerensky of a desire to deliver Petrograd into the hands of Germany. Trotsky is the leader of the Bolsheviks. He was arrested three months ago by the Provisional Government and charged with being a German agent, but was released during the Korniloff revolt. Trotsky has discovered that separate peace propaganda in Russia is impossible, so he is now endeavoring to play the German game by discrediting Kerensky and the Provisional Government.

Trotsky is the president of the local Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers, the last remaining bulwark of Bolshevism in Russia to-day. It was this Bolshevik body which was the chief resistance to the all-Russian democratic congress held in Petrograd early in the month. The Bolsheviks hoped to carry that congress. They failed. The congress arrived at an agreement with Kerensky, set up a coalition government and created the Preliminary Parliament now in session.

Would Dominate Bolsheviks

When Trotsky and his followers found out the sentiments of the congress they proclaimed that it was not truly democratic. To continue their obstructionist activities they had the Petrograd council issue a call for the convening of a central council of Workmen's and Soldiers' councils. It is this central body which is scheduled to meet on November 2. It is on it that Trotsky expects to dominate it and use it as an instrument in his anti-government designs.

Trotsky and his lieutenants demonstrated the sitting of the Preliminary Parliament a few days ago. They did it in order to emphasize the central council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. This council, if captured by the Bolsheviks, would issue a direct challenge to the Preliminary Parliament and the Provisional Government. The specter of civil war would again hover over Russia.

However, it is by no means likely that the central council would follow Trotsky and the fanatical Maximalists. It may turn against the extremists as the democratic congress did, and disappoint them in their hopes. Also, Kerensky may finally take action against the Petrograd Maximalists. With the backing of the Preliminary Parliament, he may delegate Trotsky and his sinister accomplices to jail and deal a vital if not fatal blow to Bolshevism.

Russian armies to General Boukharin at the end of the week. Yesterday's evening newspapers, which publish the programme for the meeting of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies on October 20, old style (November 2), are filled with rumors of a Bolshevik demonstration and an attempt to seize the government on that date.

The programme for the discussions of the council embraces five topics: The revolutionary democracy and its power, the conditions of peace, the constituent assembly, demobilization of the army and the fight against anarchy and pogroms.

Why Bolsheviks Bolted

Leon Trotsky, at a meeting of the Council, yesterday explained why the Bolsheviks bolted the first meeting of the Russian Democratic Congress, declaring that that body had not been representative of the people and was not trusted by the soldiers and workmen.

"With the formation of the preliminary parliament," he said, "the independence of the ruling power was confirmed officially. Russia is a republic, but its autocrat is Kerensky." He urged the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies to be ready to fight to have the power handed over to them. He declared they would be able to save the country and make peace.

Delegate Lieber, the spokesman of the Minimalists, expressed surprise at Trotsky's attitude, inasmuch as the bolting of the Congress had the approval only of a small majority of the Bolsheviks. M. Aksenoff said that the walkout was only a demonstration which could have no effect on the work of the Congress, since in the eyes of all Russia the body continues to be the same authoritative organization. The Bolsheviks, he said, had lost the right of further participation in it.

Kerensky Pleads for Loyalty
In an emotional address to the preliminary parliament yesterday, Premier Kerensky appealed to the delegates to endeavor to arouse in the people the same sense of individual responsibility at the front and in the rear which carried the Russian to victory for a time in the post-revolutionary offensive early

The Great War 1181st Day

Germans Stunned by French Success in Drive for Laon

Low-Flying Airmen Rain Bullets on Teuton Soldiers and Bomb Troop Trains—Exhausted Prisoners Pour Out of Deep Caverns

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Oct. 24 (By the Associated Press)—Comparative quiet has succeeded yesterday's battle northeast of Soissons, in the drive for Laon. The Germans, astonished by the rapidity and the extent of the French success, seemed momentarily stunned, but it is probable that they are engaged in moving their artillery to the rear.

Prisoners arriving in dribs and drabs appear to have suffered great privations from lack of supplies during the French artillery preparation. The French aviation service is greatly praised for its work. During the attack it rendered immense service for the French commander, working under the most unfavorable conditions for flying—namely, mists, heavy clouds and strong winds. The airmen flew over the attack and when they saw the German infantry assembling for a counter attack they advanced toward the enemy at an altitude of less than one hundred yards, showered machine gun bullets upon him and brought about a dispersal of the assemblage.

Several French machines flew over the Laon railroad depot and attacked arriving troop trains. Some of the machines, accompanying the infantry columns kept so low that they were

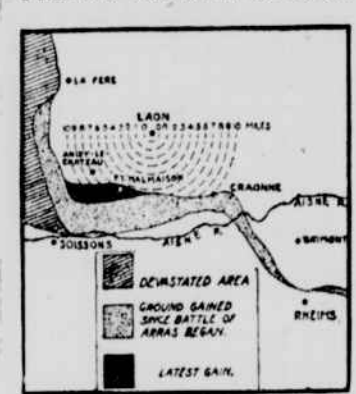
statement that the British on Monday also attacked on both sides of Gheluvelt and were repulsed is entirely erroneous, as no such attack was made. The British offensive was confined to operations along a narrow front several miles north of Gheluvelt.

The report that British troops had found a German officer who had been executed by his own soldiers, the body having the hands tied behind the back, has been confirmed.

One non-commissioned officer belonging to the 10th Bavarian Division, who was captured about the middle of October, asserted, as had other prisoners before, that the officers were losing their grip on the men. He said that desertions in the rear areas were very frequent, and cited the case of thirteen men of his own company who had deserted a fortnight before, declaring that they were going home. Some of them were arrested on the way, but others actually reached their homes.

An equally interesting statement was made by a captured officer of the Guard Reserve Division, who had joined his regiment in the middle of October. He declared that the morale in Germany was very bad and that the civilians

FRENCH MENACE TO LAON



The diagram shows the exact distance between Laon, the French objective north of the Aisne, and every point of Petain's new front, which straightens his line from Craonne to the "elbow" north of Soissons.

chilled to shorten the antennae of their wireless apparatus. All the airplanes participating in the battle were riddled with bullets. One of them fell blazing among the French troops. The pilot was injured and ran to the nearest battalion.

Several squadrons of tanks participated in the battle and did excellent work in company with the advancing infantry. It was by means of these modern war implements that the Filain farm was captured.

Most of the prisoners taken, who last night numbered approximately 8,000, while others were still pouring out of the deep caverns, were caught in quagmires. One group, composed of 400 men was led out to surrender by a German soldier who spoke French and who assured his comrades that they need not fear bad treatment from their captors, despite the assertions currently made to them by their officers that the French massacred prisoners.

Another batch of prisoners fell into the hands of the French just as they were being hurried to the battlefield as reinforcements. The losses of the Germans were extremely heavy, as was testified to by the heaps of dead found beneath the ruins of quarries, which crumbled under the French bombardment. The French casualties were rather below normal.

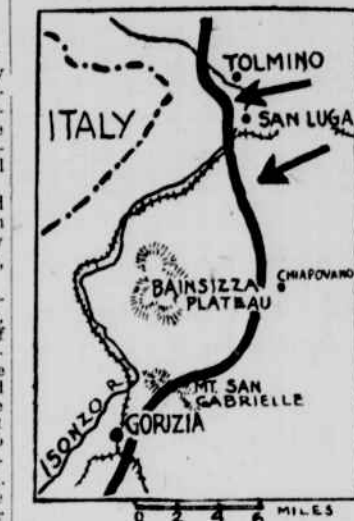
German Officers Losing Grip on Men; British Consolidate Lines

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 24.—The consolidation of the positions won by the Allies in Monday's attack was being rapidly completed to-day under a bright sun, which is mitigating somewhat the difficulties of the work in the morass-like ground. Active artillery fire marked the night in the region to the east and north of Ypres.

The British big guns have never ceased to pour a devastating fire into the German positions along the Flanders battle front, and the enemy has responded vigorously. Last night the Germans directed a heavy fire against the sector between the Ypres-Menin highway and the Ypres-Roulers railway and also concentrated on Abraham Heights, which are on the Gravenstafel Ridge, southwest of Passchendaele. The assertion in the German official

were raising an outcry as to why the war was being prolonged. Throughout the country, he said, there was talk of an end to the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of a republic. The morale in his own division he characterized as bad, although it had been good.

TEUTON DRIVE AGAINST ITALIANS



The present battlefront on the Isonzo is indicated by the solid line. The Austro-German forces are attacking along the lines of the two arrows, near Tolmino and on the northern part of the Bainsizza Plateau.

Official Statements

West

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 24 (DAY).—Yesterday evening the enemy again attacked our positions in Houtholst Forest. An attempt made against the point of junction of the British and French armies was completely repulsed. Since our attacks on the morning of October 22 the enemy has delivered seven counter attacks against our new line without achieving material result at any point. The Gloucester troops last night southeast of Gavrelle. A number of the enemy were killed, several of his divisions were blown up and a few prisoners and machine guns were brought back by us.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 24 (DAY).—The night was generally calm on the whole front of the attack north of the Aisne. The enemy limited himself to bombarding our new line, especially in the region of Vaudesson, and attempted no infantry reaction. Our troops are organizing the conquered ground. The number of prisoners actually counted has reached 8,000, among whom are 160 officers, belonging to eight different divisions, including two of the Guard. The staffs of three regiments, among them three colonels, were taken prisoner.

It is confirmed that two enemy divisions which had been held in reserve behind the front were engaged on October 23 and were put to a very severe test. East and west of Cerny the artillery fighting was rather lively during the night. French reconnoitering parties penetrated the German trenches at several points and brought back prisoners and two machine guns.

In Champagne we made two successful attacks, one in the region of the Butte du Tabour, the other west of Auberville, reached the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) yesterday evening and last night were marked by heavy artillery attacks. The enemy delivered a violent attack on our positions north of Hill 344. After a severe combat we repulsed the enemy, who was able to maintain himself in a position on our advanced line. A vigorous counter attack by our troops expelled him, and our line was re-established entirely. Another German attack on the Cote des Caillottes cost our assailants appreciable losses, without any result.

(NORTH).—North of the Aisne the German artillery was particularly active in the sector of La Roche-Les Boettes and in the region of Fort de Maison on our new front, which extends from Mont-de-Singnes (Montky Hill), which we have occupied in its entirety, to Chavignon. The enemy attempted no infantry action. Patrols sent out by us in the region of Chavignon and Vaudesson have brought back a great number of prisoners. It is confirmed that tanks (chars d'assaut) played an important role in yesterday's attack. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday exceeds 8,000. Of the material left in our hands, which we will not be able to inventory before several days, it has been possible up to the present to count only 70 cannons, 26 minenwerfers and 80 machine guns.

In Champagne, in the region of the Monts, we successfully carried out two surprise attacks, the first northeast of Prunay, the second at Mont Haut, and brought back about fifteen prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse there were spirited artillery actions in the region of Samogneux, Vacheriauville, Chaume Wood and west of Douamont.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders our troops by a counter attack almost completely ejected the enemy from the occupied sector of our defense zone on the southern edge of Houtholst Wood. Prisoners returned in our hands. There were fighting in the district from Draabank to Zandvoorde, and firing again considerably increased in the afternoon. There were no new attacks.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—The French yesterday began two sections a big attack at the Chemin-de-Dames, from the Ailette region, north of Vauxaillon, to the plateau north of Prunay. The fighting which

developed in the morning south of the Oise-Aisne canal led to a heavy fighting struggle between the Ailette and the Oise heights. The enemy, storming in the morning against lines which had been destroyed by six days of most violent firing, encountered strong resistance and did not advance, in consequence of heavy losses.

Only in a later thrust, from the west of Ailette and from the south of Chavignon, by fresh French forces, after renewed artillery preparations and supported by numerous armored cars, did they succeed in breaking into our positions and pressing forward to those villages. Thereby the position lying between became untenable. In the withdrawal of our troops from the stubbornly held line on the front of the advance the batteries had to be blown up and left to the enemy.

The French quickly pressed forward, but by the intervention of our reserves the enemy thrust was arrested south of Pinon, near Vaudesson, and at Chavignon, where a spirited engagement took place, further progress was denied to the enemy. An attack begun simultaneously by several French divisions on the plateau on both sides of La Roche farm, south of Pinon, failed, in spite of repeated assaults with heaviest losses. In the evening, after drumfire lasting several hours, the enemy advanced to attack between Bray and Ailette. Under our defensive fire and in desperate hand-to-hand fighting at places, the thrust of the French completely collapsed on this front.

Local engagements were continued until far in the night, but up to the present the battle has not been resumed. Our troops fought heroically. On the eastern bank of the Meuse, south-west of Beaumont, there was trench fighting throughout the day.

Italian Front

ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 24.—The enemy has concentrated strong forces on our front for offensive purposes. A large proportion of these troops, and material are German. However the blow of the enemy will find us steady and prepared.

During the night the increased intensity of the artillery fire on various portions of the Julian front and a heavy bombardment, mostly with special shells, between Ronkon and the northern portions of the Bainsizza plateau, marked the beginning of an attack. Owing to the bad weather, however, the hostile fire decreased toward dawn, together with violent bursts of fire from our batteries.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—On the Italian front the combined attacking operations are taking their intended course. Up to the present some thousands of prisoners have been reported.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The fighting activity has been perceptibly revived in the Tyrolean, Carnia and Isonzo regions. German artillery took part in the artillery battle, and German and Austro-Hungarian infantrymen this morning captured the foremost Italian positions near Flich and Tolmino and in the northern portion of the Bainsizza Plateau.

East

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—Rumanian Front. The enemy made a gas attack in the Oneshel sector, south of Grozechli.

In the Sereth village sector yesterday two enemy battleplanes set on fire a Russian captive balloon, which was entirely burned. The observer landed safely by use of his parachute.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—Between the Bay of Riga and the Dvina Sunday night we withdrew on a wide front, without interruption by the enemy, our far advanced protecting troops before the main position, who in successful engagements have prevented the Russians since the beginning of September from overlooking our formations.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear

For Women and Children

You'll find when you put on a suit of Athena underwear that it fits you perfectly without being stretched at any point, and with no wrinkling or bagginess anywhere.



All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Athena underwear is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure. There is not too much fabric at the waist, nor too little at the bust or hips. This is true of no other underwear that has ever been made.

Choose a suit of Athena underwear of your correct size, and you'll find that it fits you snugly and comfortably all over, affording free action of the arms and body.

Athena Underwear is the only underwear that is cut to correspond with the outline of the human figure.

PRICES

Vests and Tights. 65c to \$1.85
Extra Sizes, 75c to \$2
Union Suits. \$1.25 to \$3.75
Extra sizes, \$1.50 to \$4.25
For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments. 50c to \$1.50
Union Suits. 95c to \$2.65

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Company, sole New York distributors

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for Today, Friday and Saturday, a

Sale of Men's Soft Hats at \$1.95

On receipt of a shipment of soft hats a few days ago we found that they had not been made or trimmed according to our original instructions. Sooner than have these hats returned at his expense the manufacturer allowed us a liberal concession in price, so that we are now able to offer them at this extraordinary price of \$1.95. They are in the season's best colors and would be absolutely impossible to duplicate at this low figure. All sizes.

Also—Black and Brown Derbies Special at \$1.95

Derbies are scarce even at \$3. These are the product of America's best known hatter, who has classed them "seconds" because they are a little light in the brim or crown.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Offer Remarkable Values in a

Sale of Men's Bannister Shoes at \$8.45

These are shoes from our regular stock, made in Newark, N. J., by James A. Bannister & Co. The same models, by the same maker, are now being widely advertised around town as special at \$9.50. They are splendid value at \$8.45, but at the remarkable price of \$8.45 they can only be had at Saks.

Made of selected Black Calfskin, Russia Calfskin, Vici Kid and Patent Leather. All sizes.



A SPECIAL MEN'S OVERCOAT

Hand-Tailored at the price of those that are not

\$35

MADE OF IMPORTED HAND-FRAME WOOLENS

A half-belted model, with inverted pleats, and a graceful contraction of the waist line.

Knee length, buttons through breezily, and achieves its fit and style without effort, which is art.

Made of imported soft finish fuzzy-wuzzy fabrics, in prosperous browns, rich greens, and academic Oxfords.

Hand-tailored till the difference between it and a Fifth Avenue custom coat narrows down to a vulgar discussion of dollars!

A fine custom tailor would charge \$100 for it!

Men's Ready for Service Suits and Overcoats . . . \$25 to \$60 London Overcoats . . . \$26 to \$60

Franklin Simon & Co. FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Clothing Shop, 8 West 38th Street Separate Shop on Street Level

Say Austrians Killed Women and Children

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Dispatches from Rome to-day gave further details of the atrocities committed against Italian prisoners in Austria. Two inhabitants of Fribili who escaped from the concentration camp at Katsonau have arrived at Udine. They say an Austrian corporal insulted an Italian prisoner, and then, without cause, killed him.

Another prisoner, moved by hunger, stole a turnip. An Austrian corporal stabbed him with a bayonet, severing an artery and several tendons.

Italian prisoners are also sent to the front to dig trenches.

A letter written by an Italian prisoner in diary form says the most atrocious crimes are committed by the Austrian soldiers. On April 17 seven teen-year-old Austrian recruits fired on women and children who had gathered before the district captain's headquarters, forty persons being killed and 150 wounded.

The dispatch adds that disorders continue in many parts of Austria-Hungary, "with acts of vandalism committed by the soldiers." Disturbances are taking place at Vienna, Prague, Budapest and other cities.

Find German Officer Executed by Own Men

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Tuesday, Oct. 23.—In one of the redoubts captured from the Germans Monday northeast of Ypres, according to reliable information, British troops found a German officer who had been executed by his own soldiers. His hands had been bound behind him and he had been shot. The garrison of the redoubt surrendered readily to the advancing British.

There are many tales going the rounds among the British soldiers nowadays indicating much dissatisfaction among the various bodies of German troops. Very often soldiers charged with desertion and other violations of military law escape with slight punishment. According to prisoners, this is something new for Prussian militarism.